

FRICK OFFICIALS FIND THAT FOREIGN METHODS ARE HIGHLY INFERIOR.

POOR VENTILATION AND LACK OF MACHINERY RULES ABROAD.

Men In Workings Average One for Every Ton of Daily Output While Much Coal Is Handled by Hand Power.

AMERICAN PRACTISE IN LEAD

Only Advantages of Foreign Mines Is Due to Their Men Using a Common Language and Thus Being Able to Strictly Discipline—Heavy Timbering Used

What was probably the largest and one of the most important gatherings of coal miners, at a coal plant officials gathered here in the United States on the world's coal place in Scotland last Thursday when four officials of the H. C. Frick & Co. company and the United States coal & coke company told 100 mine experts and officials what they had learned in a three months tour of the coal mines and coke works of the leading European countries.

If the experts who went abroad started on their tour with the idea that they would find European mining practice no far ahead of the American practice as it has been rumored, they were sadly disappointed. The reports of their statements to last Thursday's meeting was to the effect that, in truth, American mining men in their general practice and systems are far in advance of their foreign cousins. As a general thing the European practice was found to be much more primitive than the American.

There has been no much being done by European mining men who have come to this country to inspect our mines, that nearly every one on this side had jumped to the conclusion that they were far ahead of the United States in coal mining. The opposite appears to be the case.

With the exception of two facts, namely, that the European mining men had their workings on an enormous and oftentimes, are less well, and also the fact that they are able to enforce a much stricter discipline in their work because their miners all speak a common and well understood language of their native country—the American officials found little that could be stated as an improvement on American methods.

It was found by the visitors that in many parts of Europe, especially in Germany, the European practice requires one man in the mine for every ton of coal produced daily. In the United States this ratio is about one man to every three tons of coal produced daily. It was found that the foreign companies were very fastidious about the appearance of their outside buildings, having machinery and power houses with tiled floors and walls but in the workings it was another story. The coal mines and coal buildings, little over half a ton were found and in many mines they are jammed along the baggage ways by hand, a method which is not only slow but also very dangerous.

The meeting was attended by 600 operating officials and was presided over by President Thomas Lynch of the H. C. Frick & Co. company. The officials who made the trip to Europe and who made reports were Edward O. Toole, General Superintendent of the United States Coal & Coke Company, Clay I. Lynch, Assistant General Superintendent of the H. C. Frick & Co. company, Austin K. Hinz, Chief Mine Inspector of that company, and Thomas A. Davidson, Assistant Chief Engineer of the same company. The gathering included the superintendents, engineers, mine foremen, fire bosses, master mechanics, rubbers and other officials covering the mining and mechanical departments of the various companies at all their mines and plants.

The following companies subsidary to the United States Steel Corporation were represented by the above classes of employees at the meeting: H. C. Frick & Co. company, Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, United States Coal & Coke Company, Mine Coal & Coke Company, Republic-Connellsville Coke Company, National Mining Company, Clinton Coal & Coke Company, Sharon Steel Company, Sharon Steel & Limestone Company, Hotchkiss-Connellsville Coke Company, H. C. Frick & Co. company.

These companies own and control almost 500,000 acres of coal lands located in six different States and of this total 400,000 acres, comprising the cream of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Alabama, are owned and controlled by the above companies. This coal will produce in round figures about three billion tons of coal, or as many times as much as all the coal which is produced in the United States during the record building year of 1906. In other words, if the consumption of coke in the United States remained stationary at the amount produced during 1906, the fields owned by the Steel Corporation through the above subsidiaries would supply the entire country for seventy years.

The allied companies have a total

COKE PRICE PACT SUSPENDED; OPERATORS ARE MORE HOPEFUL; GOOD INCREASE IN SHIPMENTS.

Responding to a Better Feeling in the Iron and Steel Market, Connellsville Producers Find Signs of Improvement, With the Market Better Able to Care for Itself—Steady Production at Old Rate.

Aggregate production for the past week was practically the same as the preceding week, running but a few hundred tons higher as there was little change in operations in any part of the region. Total shipments of coke last week increased 4,000 tons compared to the previous week and this was due to a number of the steeling loads in the region. The steeling loads in the region are not very much affected by the coke price pact, as the coke is not used in the steeling process. The coke price pact is a pact between the coke producers and the steeling companies, and it is a pact that is not very much affected by the coke price pact.

The most important development in the coke market is the fact that the steeling companies are more hopeful of the future of the coke market. The steeling companies are more hopeful of the future of the coke market because they are more hopeful of the future of the coke market. The steeling companies are more hopeful of the future of the coke market because they are more hopeful of the future of the coke market.

Nevertheless, leading operators who were in the market for a long time, are still in the market. They are still in the market because they are still in the market. They are still in the market because they are still in the market. They are still in the market because they are still in the market.

As a matter of fact, the situation of the coke market is not very much affected by the coke price pact. The coke price pact is a pact between the coke producers and the steeling companies, and it is a pact that is not very much affected by the coke price pact. The coke price pact is a pact between the coke producers and the steeling companies, and it is a pact that is not very much affected by the coke price pact.

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STRIKE AT REPUBLIC; REDUCTION AT DUNBAR

Latest Phases of the Wage Situation in the Connellsville Region

As a result of the wage reduction of 10 per cent which went into effect April 1 at the Republic plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, a strike occurred at that plant last Saturday morning when a large number of the inside workmen went out. According to one report all the miners did continued work, while according to another report the miners did not. The company immediately ordered the entire plant shut down.

At Dunbar, where the Republic plant is located, the situation is also not very much affected by the wage reduction. The Republic plant is located at Dunbar, and the situation is also not very much affected by the wage reduction.

PROMINENT COKE MANAGER FAVORS A SUB-DIVISION.

R. L. Martin of Bessemer Company Endorses Courier's Plan and Makes Interesting Suggestion.

Chief Mine Inspector of Ohio Warns Manufacturers of Blasting Tools

ELECTRIC FURNACES TO BE READY SOON

First Stacks For Smelting Iron Ore in New Way Are Nearing Completion

Following the strike of the coke producers, the steeling companies are more hopeful of the future of the coke market. The steeling companies are more hopeful of the future of the coke market because they are more hopeful of the future of the coke market. The steeling companies are more hopeful of the future of the coke market because they are more hopeful of the future of the coke market.

WILL HOLD BIG STEEL PROPERTY

U. S. Steel Corporation on Will Not Rescind Buying of Tennessee Coal & Iron Company

New York, April 21—An effort to have the United States Steel Corporation rescind its purchase of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, and have the Directors of the company rescind their action of more than a year ago, was defeated at the annual meeting of stockholders held at Hoboken, N. J., today.

The steeling companies are more hopeful of the future of the coke market because they are more hopeful of the future of the coke market. The steeling companies are more hopeful of the future of the coke market because they are more hopeful of the future of the coke market.

Pickards-Magee Co.,

Connellsville Coke

FURNAOE FOUNRY AND CRUSHED
GAS STEAM AND SMITHING COAL

Orders and Correspondence Solicited.

GENERAL OFFICE
 PRICK BUILDING ANNEC PITTSBURG PA.

SHIPPING OFFICE.
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING URBANTOWN PA.

WILLIAM E. CROW IS HONORED BEFORE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

Fayette County Man Elected President Pro Tem. of the Senate Succeeding A. E. Sisson of Erie.

LITTLE BUSINESS ON TODAY

Among Bills Passed Last Night Was \$300,000 Appropriation for Improvement of National Pike—Adjournment Came Today.

HARRISBURG, April 15.—The State Legislature formally adjourned today and State Senator W. E. Crow is now President pro tem of the Senate. One of the last acts of the expiring legislative body was to swear in the Fayette county senator, who succeeds A. E. Sisson of Erie to one of the highest positions in that body.

Senator Cyrus E. Woods of Westmoreland county held this position for a number of years, but in a brief interim the honor went to the Erie county man, to return to the Southwestern section of the State upon the election of Senator Crow of Fayette. Since going to the State Senate a few years ago Senator Crow has forged to the front and is now recognized as one of the most able and influential men in that august body.

The Republican members met in caucus last night and nominated Senator Crow for President pro tem. Sentiment in his favor was strong and at noon the Senate formally elected him to the position. He was sworn in immediately.

The Senate was in session until 4:35 this morning and the House until 4:30. Then an adjournment to 10 o'clock was necessitated by the fact that the general appropriation bill carrying \$350,000 for public schools and the various State departments and the conference report on the Stuart road bill had not been returned from the printer. At 11:15 today the conference committee's report on the Governor's road bill was defeated in the House by a vote of 59 to 81. An hour later McQuinn of Luzerne county, moved for a reconsideration of the refusal to adopt the report of the conference committee. After a viva voce vote it was declared carried.

One of the last bills passed by the Senate was an appropriation of \$300,000 for the improvement of the National Pike, which passes through Fayette and Washington counties. This appropriation was promptly concurred to by the House and is now up to Governor Stuart for his signature. Senator Crow was one of the most influential legislators to act in behalf of this appropriation and it was principally due to his efforts that passage was secured at the eleventh hour.

Thirteen hundred bills were introduced to the House and 630 in the Senate, but less than 700 of those introduced ever became members of Pennsylvania's large family of laws. The great majority were killed or smothered out of the State, and most people will admire this feature of the session. The general legislation was small and with the exception of the School Code bill and the Stuart road bill are not of general importance. The School Code was the object of as strenuous interest as anything that came up, the organization leaders favoring its passage, but any bill over the members has been absent. The passage of the School Code was strenuous through the House, with all-night sessions, marked with disorder, but when it reached the Senate the passage was less stormy but the bill emerged to such a degree that its parents could scarcely recognize their child.

That no monopoly may be enjoyed in the healing art was evidenced by the fate of the single medical examining board bill. That there were so many knives out for it that its friends were glad to have it dropped from the calendar.

No revenue raisers nor acts to add to the taxation of corporations were placed on the books. Commissioners appointed to revise the election and tax laws, will report in 1911. Election officers will be glad to know that a bill was passed to pay them the same amount for holding primaries that they get for holding the regular elections.

Practically all bills to relieve the conditions of the miners were lost. The code presented by the commission two years ago to revise the laws and suggest remedies for explosions in the soft coal mines was allowed to die in committee.

The Murphy pure food act which allows the use of one-tenth of one percent of benzoate of soda in various articles and sulphur dioxide in dried fruits and molasses, and demanding that the amount used shall be designated on the label, passed.

The Sherrill child labor act allows boys to be employed in glass factories at night, but all other juvenile labor is excluded from night work. Ten hours a day and 53 hours a week is the maximum employment permitted. Between 14 and 16 years the boy must have a working certificate from the school authorities.

Among the important enactments were these:

Constitutional amendments abolishing the February election, abolishing poll taxes and empowering the Legislature to increase the number of judges and change the jurisdiction of the courts.

Creating a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

Creating a State Board of Registrars.



W. E. Crow.

tion for nurses. Giving the same pay to primary election officers as for general elections. Authorizing the Governor to appoint an executive controller to examine accounts of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds and other accounts which the Governor is required to supervise.

Making it necessary for the Legislature to authorize specific appropriations. Creating three additional judges for Allegheny county, one for Erie and one for Cambria.

Giving the receiver named by the Attorney General for trust companies, corporations and bank companies, precedence over the receiver appointed by the decree of any court.

Thompson bill increasing the standard of medical education to such an extent that bordering States will accept the certificates of this State. Some of the more important bills defeated were:

State civil service; McClain's bill returning 55 per cent. of the personal property tax to the counties; holders' pensions; increasing the State Constabulary; granting civil domain rights to water power companies; taxing capital stock of manufacturing companies; taxing gas companies; Crenshaw's anti-trust bill; increasing the salaries of Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Pink and white appointments marked the wedding of Miss Ruth Elizabeth Johnson of Scottsdale, and Abel Peterson of the West Side, which was solemnized last Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of the bridegroom, sister, Mrs. Andrew Carlson, on Seventh street. The pretty ring ceremony was performed by Rev. N. H. Swanson, pastor of the Lutheran Church of Greensburg, in the presence of only the immediate relatives of the young couple. The attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Young of Scottsdale. The bride looked very charming in a white mousseline gown (fashioned princess). Her long tulle veil was held in place with a wreath of carnations and smilax, while her bridal bouquet was a shower bouquet of carnations. An elegantly appointed wedding dinner followed the ceremony.

The dining room where the bridal table was arranged was attractively decorated in pink and white, large bouquets of pink and white carnations forming the artist's table decorations. The same decorative scheme was carried out in the parlor where the ceremony was performed. Festooning of smilax adorned the chandeliers. After a visit with friends in Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson will be at home to their friends on the West Side. The bride is well and favorably known in Scottsdale, while the bridegroom is well known on the West Side where he has resided for some time past.

The out of town guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Young, Miss Marie Hafer, Mr. and Mrs. Seifred Anderson and baby of Scottsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carlson and baby of Dickerson Run, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson and baby of McKeesport.

WEST NEWTON, April 16.—The Clair & Rockwell Company, which are operating the old Armstrong mines at Scott Haven, and of which W. P. Stillwagon of Connellsville, is the superintendent, had their stables and blacksmith shop destroyed by fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, last night. The horses only were saved. Oil was found about the outhouse, and it is believed that it was the intention to burn that also. A few weeks ago a tenement house was burned down.

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WEST SIDE FIREMAN DIED LAST THURSDAY

Robert C. Herbert, Aged 29, Succumbs After Lingerin Illness at Home.

Robert C. Herbert, aged 29, a member of the West Side Fire Department, died Thursday at 12:30 o'clock at his late home on Sixth street, West Side. Deceased had been ill for the past year and since November had been confined to his room. For the past two days he had been confined to his bed. Funeral from his late home on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. E. A. E. Palmquist, pastor of the Baptist Church, will officiate. Interment in Hill Grove Cemetery.

Deceased was the son of L. L. and Martha Herbert and spent all his life in New Haven where he was favorably known. He was born in New Haven December 8, 1879, and when quite young learned the painter's trade which he followed up until the time of his late illness. He never married. His parents and two sisters, Naannie and Jennie Herbert, and two brothers, Joseph and William Herbert, all at home, survive.

THREW HIMSELF IN FRONT OF WHEELS.

Mt. Pleasant Man Grieving Over Death of Friend Follows.

BOTH WERE INSTANTLY KILLED

Thomas Tarcar Caught By Fall of Slate in Standard Mine—Mike Sherniski, Working in Next Room, Commits Suicide.

MT. PLEASANT, April 15.—Despondent over the fact that his lifelong friend Thomas Tarcar was killed by a fall of slate in the Standard mines, where the two were working in adjoining rooms yesterday, Mike Sherniski, armed with a telephone knife, thrust a telephone knife through the West Penn railway line, and when a car approached from Scottsdale this morning, Sherniski suddenly darted out, threw himself in front of the car and was killed. The death of each occurred at about the same hour.

Motorman Smith endeavored to stop the car but it was going at too great a speed, and the action of the unfortunate man was so swift that the car struck him to the horror of the crowd and a number of passengers. Sherniski's body was removed to Zimmerman's morgue, which yesterday had received the body of his friend, Tarcar.

Both men were well known mining residents of Mt. Pleasant, Tarcar having worked for almost 20 years in Standard, and Sherniski for almost as long. Tarcar was aged 49 and had a wife and family. Tarcar was working yesterday in Standard shaft when about 8 o'clock a fall of slate buried him. His body was not recovered until afternoon. Sherniski was working in the next room, and was the only one about when his friend was killed. The event preyed upon his mind, and he apparently became temporarily deranged, and oddly enough ended his own life at about the same hour as his friend met death under the slate.

HOMELY LEATHER APRON SAVES LINDERMAN'S LIFE

Otherwise Ohiopyle Man Would Have Been Disemboweled When Circular Saw Flew to Pieces.

OHIOPILE, April 15.—When a madly whirling circular saw went to pieces and the sharp edges of steel were projected like bullets through the air, it was the homely leather apron that Robert Linderman wore that saved him from a horrible death. Mr. Linderman works for the Ohiopyle Lumber Company in their saw mill and when at work wears a bulky cowhide apron, nothing much for looks. When the saw, that is used to cut slabs, flew to pieces yesterday afternoon one of these bulging pieces struck Mr. Linderman cutting through the heavy apron and inflicting a serious wound in his stomach. But for the protection of the apron the piece of steel would have gone clear through him.

The injured man was at once removed from the mill to the office of Dr. McClelland, where he was given all possible aid. Dr. T. H. White of Connellsville was telephoned for to act in consultation and he arrived on Train No. 14 accompanied by Dr. C. W. Gallagher. The three physicians sewed up and dressed the wound and Mr. Linderman was taken to his home.

Has Leased the Farm. George Preits has leased from the other heirs the large farm of his father, the late Daniel S. Preits, just west of Scottsdale and will conduct the farming operations for a term of years. Mr. Preits has had the practical management of the farm nearly all his life and the place is in splendid condition, and one of the best to be found anywhere.

A DENTAL DRILL REMOVES NEEDLE.

Bored Through the Bone of Scottsdale Girl's Thumb.

RESISTED DOCTORS' ATTEMPTS

Then They Sent For Dentist and His Tooth Engine—He Successfully Loosened the Offending Steel From a Sewing Machine Accident.

SCOTTSDALE, April 21.—Nearly everyone has groined and crouched in the dentist's chair while the whirling engine, as the dentist calls a machine that bores into the teeth, was doing its painful work, but Miss Lillian Perry, a popular young lady of Scottsdale, had the added experience of having the drill boring out the bone of her thumb. And that came after the sewing machine had driven a needle through her thumb and left the steel broken and imbedded firmly in the bone and causing excruciating pain as may be imagined.

Drs. A. W. Strickler and W. H. Fetter were called in and they endeavored to remove the needle. While being able to take hold of the piece of steel they discovered that the needle had penetrated into solid bone and was so firmly imbedded that the needle could only be pinched off or made lighter by their attempts to remove it. An anaesthetic had been administered but it was soon evident that the needle could not be removed by the physicians, and Dr. J. H. Marvin, a dentist, was sent for. He brought his dental engine and with a fine burr bored through the bone around the needle and the steel was removed.

Miss Perry is a daughter of E. V. Perry, proprietor of the Broadway Flouring Mills. The needle required several hours in removing it.

COMING CONVENTION DISCUSSED BY MINISTERS

Fayette County Sunday School Association To Meet in Connellsville June 15 and 16.

The regular meeting of the Connellsville Ministerial Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms Thursday afternoon with a good attendance. After routine business had been disposed of, B. S. Forsythe, president of the Fayette County Sabbath School Association, spoke in reference to the program and some of the general plans for the convention which is to be held here on June 15 and 16, and which is expected to eclipse all previous gatherings of this kind, both in point of numbers in attendance and in the practical value of the subjects to be considered.

At a meeting which is to be held the latter part of this month, to include all the pastors, Sunday school officers and teachers and christian workers generally, committees will be appointed to look after the many details of the convention. As previously announced, Rev. E. A. E. Palmquist read a paper on "Christianity and Social Reform," which was well received. The paper was exceedingly timely and furnished much food for thought and action. Rev. Palmquist ably maintained that one of the greatest problems pressing for solution today was that of social conditions and relations of the people and convincingly proved that the efforts to rightly adjust the situation were in no way commensurate with the growing complexity and gravity of the problem.

The speaker cited the fact that Christ was constantly dealing with this most vital question during His earthly ministry and urged that the faith of the present day was to the christian churches to take their stand in the matter, and thus lead in the adjustment and ultimate solution of this momentous problem.

At the conclusion of the paper, the members took advantage of the opportunity offered them to speak briefly on the topics presented.

WESTMORELAND OFFICES.

Number of Candidates to be Nominated in June.

The county commissioners of Westmoreland county give notice that at the approaching primaries, June 5, between 2 and 8 P. M., candidates for the following offices are to be nominated by each political party: One judge of the court of common pleas, one prothonotary, one clerk of courts, one district attorney, three poor directors, and one jury commissioner. Also delegates to the several State conventions, as follows: Republican 1st district, two; second, five. Democratic 1st district, three; second, six. Prohibition 19 delegates and 19 alternates. Socialist, two. For county committee, two, according to the vote in each district, at the last general election. Democratic, two in each district, except the First Ward, Greensburg, which is entitled to three.

New Agent at Whitsett. E. T. Thorpe has been appointed agent at Whitsett Junction, on the Younglough division of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad.

MEMORIAL DAY PLANS DISCUSSED BY VETERANS

Committee Was Appointed Last Night to Make Arrangements for Program.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the William F. Kurtz Post No. 104, G. A. R., Wednesday in the city hall, Captain E. Dunn, J. R. Baisley and Smith Dawson, Sr., were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the annual Memorial Day exercises. As Memorial Day falls on Sunday this year it is as yet undecided on which day the exercises will be held. The veterans will hold services this year at Hill Grove Cemetery.

Rev. David Jones, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, will deliver the annual memorial sermon to the veterans. On Sunday, May 30, while Rev. J. L. Prouditt, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will have charge of the exercises at the cemetery. The veterans extended a vote of thanks to Council for the use of a room in City Hall.

M'Caffrey Files NEW STATEMENT.

More Developments Come in Gold Mine Stock Suits Against Stahl.

SAYS STAHL MISREPRESENTED

Plaintiff Avers That Stahl Wrote Him Plant Cost \$55,000 While Owners Only Paid \$9,500—He Wants \$5,000 From Connellsville Man.

UNIONTOWN, April 15.—In the case of Charles K. McCaffrey against S. S. Stahl, claiming \$5,000, the plaintiff's amended statement has been filed. The Stahl case was set for trial at the last term of court but continued and a rule granted on the defendant to show cause why a supplemental statement should not be allowed.

McCaffrey says his attention to the gold mining proposition was first called by a letter from Mr. Stahl, with circulars descriptive of the property, supplemented by a personal letter soliciting purchase of stock. Stahl is alleged to have written that "the plant as it stands today cost \$55,000, and was owned by F. J. Taylor. We have incorporated for \$50,000." McCaffrey says the letter also said the mine gave promise of making wealthy men out of all interested.

At the time of writing the letter Stahl was in California, where the property was located, and referred McCaffrey to Prof. Brooks, later principal of the Uniontown schools. McCaffrey soon purchased 2,000 shares for \$1,000. Later Stahl visited him and made a sale of an additional stock. McCaffrey says he subsequently discovered that the statements of Stahl were false, that the property was not as represented and that the owners paid only \$9,500 instead of \$55,000 as claimed. McCaffrey sues for \$5,000.

The first letter to McCaffrey from Stahl set forth that J. R. Davidson had purchased 5,000 shares. F. B. Hamlin a like amount and Joseph Madigan 10,000 shares, these being Connellsville men.

The case against Stahl will likely be tried at the June session of Civil court, it having been decided to hold civil court for one week, beginning the first Monday in June.

ELDERS APPOINTED FOR M'CLELLANDTOWN

They Will Take Places of Those Who Have Upheld Rev. C. O. Bemis.

At the afternoon meeting of the Redstone Presbytery which met Tuesday in Uniontown three elders to succeed the present officers of the McClellandtown Church were appointed to take charge of the affairs at once. The elders and trustees who have upheld Rev. C. O. Bemis in his violations of the instructions of Presbytery will not have a voice in the government of the church until a reorganization is effected. The new elders are Rev. S. W. Henshaw of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church; Rev. A. J. Graham of the First Presbyterian Church of Brownsville, and Rev. John M. Taylor of the First Presbyterian Church of Uniontown. These elders will supervise the church work in McClellandtown indefinitely.

The examination of Rev. P. Baker Hutchison, who had been called to the Mt. Pleasant church was completed. Rev. Hutchison preached his trial sermon before the Presbytery and as the committee recommended him on all points he was ordained. The matter of assigning the pastorate of East Liberty Presbyterian Church at Vanderbilt was disposed of. The church had regularly and unanimously extended a call to Rev. Harry E. Kaufman to be its pastor. Rev. Kaufman will be installed as pastor Friday evening, May 7. Rev. J. B. Reed will deliver the charge to the people and Rev. J. L. Prouditt of the local First Presbyterian Church will deliver the charge to the people.

JUDGMENT AGAINST RELATIVES ARE DISTRIBUTED IN THIS WILL

Michael Cunningham Makes Practically All His Bequests From Sum Due From Son-in-Law and Daughter.

GAS EXPLOSION FATAL.

Three Men Killed in West Virginia Mine Accident.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 15.—(Special).—As the result of a gas explosion this morning in No. 2 shaft mine of the St. Georges Creek Coal & Iron Company, at Farmington, near here, three miners met death.

The dead are: Zeno Cooke, and three unidentified foreigners. The mine caught fire following the explosion but all the miners are accounted for.

HOGS DEVOUR WOMAN LOST IN THE WOODS

They Attack Aged Miss Woods as She Was Returning Home Last Night and Kill and Eat Her.

ELKTON, Md., April 16.—A number of hogs running wildly about, their heads and bodies covered with blood was the clue by which the terrible fate of Miss Eliza J. Woods, aged 75, was solved today. Her dead and dreadfully mangled body was found shortly after.

The unfortunate aged woman had been attacked by the savage hogs that are permitted to run wild here, and they had soon engaged in ghastly feasting. Her nephew, Barry S. Davis, found the mutilated body of his aunt.

Last night she had become lost in the woods while returning home. She had been visiting at a neighbor's and starting from home had endeavored to take a shorter course, and tried her way through the woods that are infested by hogs, left to maintain themselves by their owners.

On her failure to reach home her nephew had started to hunt her last night and hunting unsuccessfully all night heard that she had been seen going through a field. Henry W. Fredricks saw the hogs with bloody heads and bodies today and surmised the cause.

EVERYTHING DESTROYED BY FIRE

Insurance Policy Allowed to Lapse and Flames Took All.

Fire completely destroyed the home of Simon W. Baum of near Pleasant Unity, together with the contents, last Thursday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock. Owing to financial difficulties, Mr. Baum had neglected to pay his insurance policy, which had fallen due just a few days previous. As a result he lost all that he had in the world, and would have been without a shelter and food for himself and family had not been for the kindness of friends who have kindly come to his assistance.

SOMERSET JURORS.

Those for May Term Are Announced by Jury Commissioners.

SOMERSET, April 15.—Following grand jurors have been drawn to serve at the regular May term of Criminal Court which will convene on May 17: John W. Ross, foreman; Somerset: Jacob Parvillat, carpenter; Benoit; William Hone, farmer; Somerset: Nathan E. Hershberger, farmer; Elk: Nick Christoff, hotelkeeper; Greensburg: Mosbeck; Benoit; farmer; Lincoln: John A. Glesner, farmer; Somerset: Calvin C. Smith, laborer; Oakton: Walker; farmer; Milford: George C. May, magistrate; Salisbury: Cyrus Rodimer, farmer; Elk: L. K. Sweeney, Jr., farmer; Rowland: Israel Schrock, carpenter; Meyerdale: Oliver E. Pettis, cashier, Somerset; Charles E. Ritz, laborer; Shadyside: Adam S. Miller, farmer; Lawrence: John B. Brown, merchant; Salisbury: C. H. Ditt, shoe maker; Meyersdale: Jesse J. Cook, farmer; Southampton: J. C. Miller, farmer; Greensburg: Jeremiah Armstrong, laborer; Haverhill: D. H. Snyder, farmer; Addison: Peter Hoffman, farmer; Fairbairn.

The following will serve as Petit Jurors at this term of Criminal Court: Somerset: Ash. Laborer; Jefferson: J. W. Deagham, farmer; Somerset: N. B. Pockett, farmer; Northampton: Lloyd L. Mountain, druggist; Conelike: H. N. Mosteller, farmer; Stonybrook: H. L. Beant, farmer; Northampton: W. H. Gross, druggist; Rowland: George F. Kimmel, retired; Somerset: Adam Custer, farmer; Quakamoking: Glenn Schrock, farmer; Monacauch: Alfred Gungahm, farmer; Bantz: D. J. Leinited, miller; Greenville: Cyrus M. Hostetter, farmer; Summit: P. M. Pike, farmer; Summit: Charles H. King, farmer; Elk: L. K. Sweeney, Jr., undertaker; Haverhill: Albert A. Musser, farmer; Somerset: G. W. Collins, merchant; Meyersdale: William H. Rowman, farmer; Quakamoking: Smith B. King, farmer; Middlebrook: George Walker, farmer; Brothersville: Hugh Adams, laborer; Windber: David H. Reim, farmer; Elk: L. K. Sweeney, Jr., farmer; Somerset: Charles Stuhlenberg, farmer; Northampton: Charles Breunson, painter; Somerset: Herman Leney, merchant; Elk: L. K. Sweeney, Jr., den, miner; Salisbury: Samuel Bomesbuck, retired; Garrett: John Verwick, farmer; Summit: Samuel Jones, Jr.; Gam: J. Quakamoking; Henry Hershberger, farmer; Conelike: H. F. Mowery, farmer; Allegheny: Jesse Crumb, farmer; Shadyside: Lewis Lott, farmer; Fairbairn: John J. Boyd, farmer; Elk: L. K. Sweeney, Jr., teacher; Stonybrook: Cyrus C. Shaffer, farmer; Meyersdale: Solomon Leubart, carpenter; Somerset: Eugene Delmon, mine engineer; Windber: Charles Sherk, contractor; Stonybrook: Joseph Coleman, laborer; Quakamoking: J. H. Countryman, journeyman; Somerset: James Parson, dairyman; Somerset: William Barnes, laborer; Windber: J. B. Levy, laborer; Union.

LATTER WAS ALSO GIVEN ONE

Mrs. Agnes McDermott's Share of the Estate Is The \$800 Judgment Against W. T. Morris—McDermotts Pay Others.

UNIONTOWN, April 21.—A peculiar will was left by the late Michael Cunningham, who died in Connellsville but a short time ago and who was a veteran Baltimore & Ohio employee. The bequests he made are all to be collected from two judgments, one pending against his son-in-law and daughter, and the other against W. T. Morris. The funeral expenses and other items are to be paid out of the insurance collected from the Baltimore & Ohio Relief Department and what remains is to be divided among the children. That only friendly relations existed in the family is shown in the appointment of James McDermott, against whom the judgment was passed, as executor of the will. The document was executed on March 26 of this year.

The bequests are as follows: To Miss Cora Amanda Cunningham, a daughter, is given \$1,000 out of the judgment against James and Agnes McDermott, this to be paid semi-annually with interest until the judgment is cleared. This semi-annual payment feature is incorporated in all the bequests from this judgment. John D. Cunningham, a son, is given \$500 out of the judgment, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Ellen Ezline, is given the same amount. Another son, Joseph P. Cunningham, is bequeathed \$250, while James McDermott, the son-in-law and executor, is given \$250. Mrs. McDermott, a daughter, is bequeathed \$800, which is the sum of a judgment against W. T. Morris.

GARRETT HOTEL MAN MUST PAY DAMAGES

Claimed That Notice Not to Sell "Habitus" Was To Be Issued By Justice.

SOMERSET, April 21.—Judge W. Rush Gillan of Franklin county last week forwarded his decision to Probationary Gerhard refusing a new trial in the Garrett hotel case.

The case is of considerable importance to hotel men, for the reason that it shows to them the great risk they run in disobeying notices not to sell liquor to persons of intemperate habits. Mrs. Cora Flowers of Garrett sued Frank Phenicia of the same place alleging that he sold intoxicants to her husband after she had given him written notice not to do so. Flowers came to Somerset on an excursion train, run here for the accommodation of persons who attended a political rally. He missed the train that night and the following day was killed by a train between Somerset and Rockwood. Mrs. Flowers alleged that her husband procured liquor at Garrett, and that while he was under the influence of liquor he came to Somerset.

At the trial of the case it was shown that Mrs. Flowers had caused a notice to be served on Mr. Phenicia, but that he disregarded it, claiming that such a notice would have to pass through the hands of a justice of the peace, and that it would have to be publicly posted. The court held that the proper notice was given Phenicia, and that he should have obeyed it. The law under which Phenicia was convicted, made it unlawful for him to sell to the person forbidden within a year, and it placed upon the court the amount of damage to be assessed against the convicted party. Judge Gillan assessed damages against Phenicia in the sum of \$400.

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Other State.**

SATTELMEN AMONG INTERESTED

**Surprises Some Members of Committee—Lumber Legislation Stirs Many
Penrose is the Man That The Industrial
Interests Are Looking To For
a Fair Deal**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The United States senate has been industriously at work for nearly two weeks and has so arranged matters that prompt action will be taken on the various tariff bills. The senate is known to be acting in harmony with President Taft on the tariff schedules and the bill to be finally enacted into law will be a reform measure in keeping with the pledges made by the Republicans in the last presidential campaign. The Democrats are hopelessly divided on the tariff question. Recently it has been made apparent that the Democratic party leaders in many of the Democratic states are high tariff men and many of these representatives in the senate are disposed to be the Republicans in drafting a bill which will have little or no party bias, but will best guard the interests of the whole country. Such a bill is likely to come from the senate when the work of that distinguished body is completed.

Already business conditions are improving. This improvement being based on the confidence that Republican policies will be liberally injected into the proposed tariff measure. The scars of the recent financial and commercial disturbances are disappearing. When the disturbances came business generally was suspended. There was no overproduction and as a consequence there is no overburdened market now. Business prospect will come with a rush when it finally comes and there are distinct signs that that time will not be long delayed.

The tremendous interest of Pennsylvania in tariff legislation is indicated by the fact that that state has sent to Washington a larger number of delegations to appear before the finance committee than any other state. Pennsylvania is directly concerned with nearly every important schedule of the bill and the hearings have opened the eyes of some of the senators to the diversity of her industries. For instance Pennsylvania is not generally classed as a cattle raising state and when the finance committee began its hearings some of the members of the committee expressed surprise that this state was so deeply interested in the proposition to place duties on the free list. The hearings disclosed the fact that a vast amount of capital is invested in the live stock and tanning industries in Pennsylvania. The reports of the bureau of animal industry, agricultural department show that last year Pennsylvania butchered at its own abattoirs (under federal inspection) for interstate commerce nearly 800,000 head of cattle in addition to the cattle slaughtered by farmers for their own consumption and by butchers for the local markets. On Jan. 1 last the milk cows of Pennsylvania were valued at nearly \$10,000,000. Local butchers as well as any other party are well as to any other party.

It is roughly estimated that the gross hide of a deer is worth from \$3 to \$10 and the skin from \$5 to \$6. The farmers of Pennsylvania have joined with the farmers of other states in demanding a continuance of the present duty on hides to 10 per cent. The tanners insist that hides be taken from the taxable list in order that they may purchase them in the markets of Argentina, Mexico, Canada and other great foreign cattle producing countries. Pennsylvania is one of the greatest tanning states in the Union. In one congressional district of this state there are twenty-one large tanneries. The finance committee is hearing both sides of the controversy relative to the removal of the duty.

The reduction of the duty on lumber about 50 per cent from the rates of the Dingley bill, has also taken to the Keystone state. There is a wide spread demand principally from the western states for the removal of the duty. The Pennsylvania lumbermen are fighting for the retention of the Dingley duties. The independent oil producers in every oil field have been arguing that a specific duty of at least 20 per cent on crude oil be substituted for the countervailing duty proposed in the Payne bill. The independent iron and steel manufacturers are protesting vigorously against the proposed reduction of about 50 per cent in iron and steel products. The glass manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania and the great textile industries of Philadelphia have submitted convincing arguments in support of their demands for protection from foreign competition.

Senator Penrose is the man upon whom the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania are depending to insure them fair treatment in the revision of the tariff rates. The senator is a member of the finance committee

and chairman of a subcommittee of that body to which nearly all of the schedules in which Pennsylvania is interested have been referred. Since the day the tariff bill was reported to the House he has been one of the busiest men in the Senate. Every delegation from the Keystone State has consulted him and arranged with him for a hearing. He has also received by mail a great mass of facts relative to the effect of tariff legislation upon Pennsylvania's industries.

Mr. Penrose is devoting practically all of his time to the tariff bill. He is recognized as one of the tariff experts of Congress. The Payne bill is the second tariff measure he has assisted in preparing. Mr. Penrose entered the senate March 4, 1897, and two weeks later President McKinley summoned Congress to an extra session to enact tariff legislation. The result was the repeal of the Wilson-Gorman Democratic tariff law and the enactment of the Dingley bill. While that measure was pending, Senator Penrose began an exhaustive investigation of the tariff system. This work he has continued and today he is more familiar with the tariff schedules of Pennsylvania than any other man in the country. It was largely because of his familiarity with tariff legislation that he was selected for membership on the finance committee.

Senator Penrose is deeply interested in his work. He has given every delegation that has called on him the fullest opportunity to submit its arguments and he is carefully considering the revision of the various schedules from every viewpoint. His object is to favor the kind of revision that will conform with present conditions in the industrial and commercial world and at the same time provide the maximum protection for labor and capital. The senator is one of the strongest protectionists in Congress and he does not believe in experiment at tariff legislation that is not based upon the sound doctrine of protection. He confidently predicts that Congress will enact a tariff bill that will provide the government with sufficient revenues without disturbing the economic conditions under which the greatest industries of Pennsylvania and the country have grown great. He insists that in considering the proposed revision of the Dingley bill the effect of such revision upon the wages of labor in this country is of dominant importance and he will oppose any reduction that might lower the standard of wages of the American workingman.

Senator Penrose's friends are highly gratified over the splendid record he is making as a member of the finance committee.

FARMER'S DISCUSS FASHIONS AT MEETING

**Rather Unusual Topic Talked About
By The Tillers of the Soil at
Regular Session**

Fashions was the subject discussed Saturday at a well attended meeting of the Union Farmers Club. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Freed, near the intersection of the Pennsylvania and Ohio roads. The meeting was opened by a prayer by Mr. J. H. Smith. The first topic discussed was the question of the farmer's position in the world. The speaker, Mr. J. H. Smith, stated that the farmer is the backbone of the nation and that his position should be improved. He stated that the farmer should be able to produce more and to sell his products at a better price. The next topic discussed was the question of the farmer's education. The speaker, Mr. J. H. Smith, stated that the farmer should be educated in the same way as the other classes of the community. He stated that the farmer should be able to read, write and calculate. The meeting closed with a prayer by Mr. J. H. Smith.

The cases of the following cases were discussed at the meeting: *Smith v. Smith*, *Johnson v. Johnson*, *Miller v. Miller*, *Wilson v. Wilson*, *Brown v. Brown*, *Green v. Green*, *White v. White*, *Black v. Black*, *Gray v. Gray*, *Gold v. Gold*, *Silver v. Silver*, *Iron v. Iron*, *Steel v. Steel*, *Copper v. Copper*, *Lead v. Lead*, *Zinc v. Zinc*, *Nickel v. Nickel*, *Cadmium v. Cadmium*, *Antimony v. Antimony*, *Mercury v. Mercury*, *Strontium v. Strontium*, *Boron v. Boron*, *Silicon v. Silicon*, *Phosphorus v. Phosphorus*, *Sulfur v. Sulfur*, *Chlorine v. Chlorine*, *Fluorine v. Fluorine*, *Iodine v. Iodine*, *Bromine v. Bromine*, *Barium v. Barium*, *Strontium v. Strontium*, *Calcium v. Calcium*, *Magnesium v. Magnesium*, *Sodium v. Sodium*, *Potassium v. Potassium*, *Lithium v. Lithium*, *Beryllium v. Beryllium*, *Aluminum v. Aluminum*, *Gallium v. Gallium*, *Indium v. Indium*, *Thallium v. Thallium*, *Lead v. Lead*, *Antimony v. Antimony*, *Mercury v. Mercury*, *Strontium v. 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For the purpose of correcting and
for the purpose of making the Mercan-
tile Act rule and County Treasurer
to make the goods at all of the county
in interest in the law on the 7th
and 8th day of June 1900

(B BOYS)
Mercantile Appraiser

Thomas Pa
The above receipt to A B
HITCHCOCK Treasurer at his office
in the town of Pa on or before the
first day of June, 1900

COKE OVEN GAS TO PLAY BIG PART.

How to Utilize Wasted Power Has Become a Serious Question.

DAY OF ECONOMIES IS HERE

Great Industries of the Country Must Develop Along New and More Saving Lines in Order to Survive Changing Conditions

Serious attention has been given in recent years to the enormous amount of power lost in the manufacture of coke in the beehive oven and in the manufacture of pig iron in the blast furnace through the escape of improper use of the waste gases. In the production of beehive coke nearly the entire calorific value of the volatile elements in the coal is lost while in the blast furnace except for the very few late installations, the excess gas is either wasted directly or is partially utilized by being burned at steam boilers. In these two cases millions of horsepower are going to waste in the United States.

The iron and steel industry has opportunities at its command for the profitable use of the power now being lost at coke ovens and blast furnaces. The furnishing of electric power to trolley lines, lighting companies and various other manufacturers was early suggested. The general objection to these is that ordinarily there is no great demand at coke ovens or blast furnaces for power for these purposes. If one view having out the use of the power of the United States, it might possibly build a railroad between the Connellsville region and Cleveland to operate by electric power, following the portion near Connellsville to be operated by power from the coke ovens and then for the remainder of the distance to Cleveland, regular stations being placed at regular intervals each furnace to supply power for operating the system of the road.

The problem of whether the road should go to the coke ovens or to the steel works is a difficult one. However, the first industry to be ready to establish a road and to use the power for its own use.

As the first of the road to the plant cannot be used to the full extent in which it will have the most attractive proposition is to use the manufacturing processes which involve the use of the greatest amount of power. So far, the iron and steel industry has been the most attractive. There is the manufacture of aluminum which requires an enormous amount of power. Then there are the electric steel mills, iron and steel, and the electric rolling of steel. Involving cogeneration industries, they are the most attractive to attach to the coke ovens and blast furnaces.

To blast furnaces not attached to steel works the so-called merchant furnaces, the electric rolling of iron would naturally be the most attractive. To initial investment is no large relatively once the lines are provided for producing power from the waste gas, whether of the blast furnace or of an attached coke works also. No operations are involved outside of manufacturing as raw materials are already present and the selling means are all the same for the one class of product as for the other.

To great works operated in conjunction with blast furnaces and electric steel mills the electric steel mill naturally comes into itself as the best outlet for surplus power. The iron and steel industry has shown a promise of almost unlimited demand for electric steel. It is accepted in the steel industry that the proportion of the heavy forms of steel to total production will continue to increase. For fine steels such as would be made in the electric furnace, the automobile industry provides a constantly increasing demand. The iron and steel industry has shown a promise in all directions, as the race for tonnage is pretty well run—then Trade Review.

TINTSMAN IS MADE DEFENDANT IN SUIT

Plaintiffs Seek Restraining Order to Prevent Treasurer of Coal Lands in Washington County

In an injunction suit just started in Washington Pa. in which Louis S. Miller of Jefferson township, Fayette county, and Ellis M. Tally of California Washington county, are plaintiffs, and A. O. Tintsmann of Allegheny county is the defendant, there is involved 404 acres of Washington county coal, estimated to be worth \$600 an acre, or a total of \$240,000. The plaintiffs seek permission to restrain the defendant from receiving, selling or otherwise disposing of the coal with or delivering the same to any person other than the plaintiffs.

Stoner Goss to Tarr
Daniel H. Stoner of Mt Pleasant, late manager of the Union Supply Company's Allegheny store which has been discontinued for the time being following the handing of the coke plant, there has taken charge of the company's store at Tarr.

FIELD NEWS IN CONCISE FORM.

The Commonwealth Fuel Company has been organized to do a general business in coal and coke opening of fields in the Connellsville region. The company controls the output of mines and coke ovens in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio and will handle a number of grades of both coal and coke for various lines of trade. George Paul, well known in the Connellsville region as Vice President of the company, will devote his entire time to its interests, having retired from the position of sales manager for the Pitt & River Coal Company which he previously held.

W. H. Sayre, First Vice President of the Lehigh Coal Company died at his home at South Bethlehem from an operation. He was 75 years old and prominent in the fuel industry east of the mountains.

Rogers Brown & Company say the steel companies report on the effect of the structural changes on the result of the reduced quotations and are in hopes that this buying movement may spread to other branches. The pipe makers and car builders are also getting a certain amount of business on which they are building hopes for the future. The advance in price of steel and iron recently during the past few weeks would indicate a belief on the part of Wall Street that oil concerns are going to be very decidedly better within the next few months.

Ohio's output of coal for 1908 was 6,000,000 tons less than for 1911.

A shallow lake ten miles north of Turtle Lake, N. D. is said to be directly underlaid with lignite and could be filled with it which is thought to be a valuable source of fuel. It is said to be a coal field. Coal was said to be found in the bottom of the lake and the lake covered about 100 acres.

The number of idle freight cars in the United States at the end of March 1909 was 1,111, a decrease in the year.

Out of a total of 17 merchant furnaces in the Allegheny region, 10 are in the Connellsville region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region.

Among the new plants in the Connellsville region, the most important is the one at Connellsville. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region.

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It was rumored several weeks ago that the Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region.

An indication of how long coke has been in the Connellsville region is the fact that the Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region.

For securing a large tract of coal land in southern Ohio and New Mexico, J. P. M. is reported to have paid \$1,000,000 to J. A. Owenby of Denver. The coal makes a good steam fuel.

The Virginia Iron Coal & Coke Company, which operates one of the coke ovens in the Toms Creek district last week.

Complaint has been made by the Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region.

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Worth Brothers of Connellsville, Pa. are building the first of a series of blast furnaces of the Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region. The Connellsville region is the most important in the Allegheny region.

John Kennedy of Pittsburgh is preparing the plans for the new steel plant to be erected at Chicago. He recently formed Inter-Ocean Steel Company, including furnaces.

Established 1859. Incorporated 1894.

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Connellsville & Coke Co.	1,000	Connellsville & Coke Co.	1,000
Connellsville & Coke Co.	1,000	Connellsville & Coke Co.	1,000
Connellsville & Coke Co.	1,000	Connellsville & Coke Co.	1,000
Connellsville & Coke Co.	1,000	Connellsville & Coke Co.	1,000

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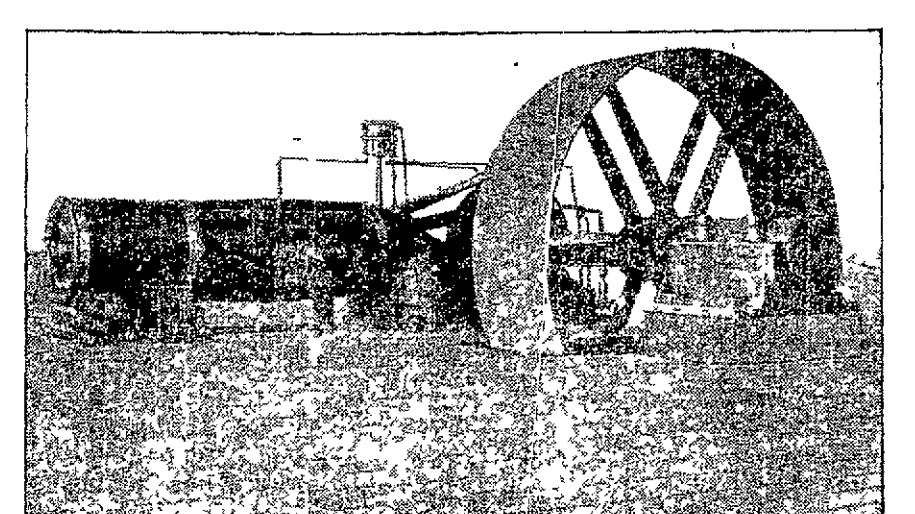
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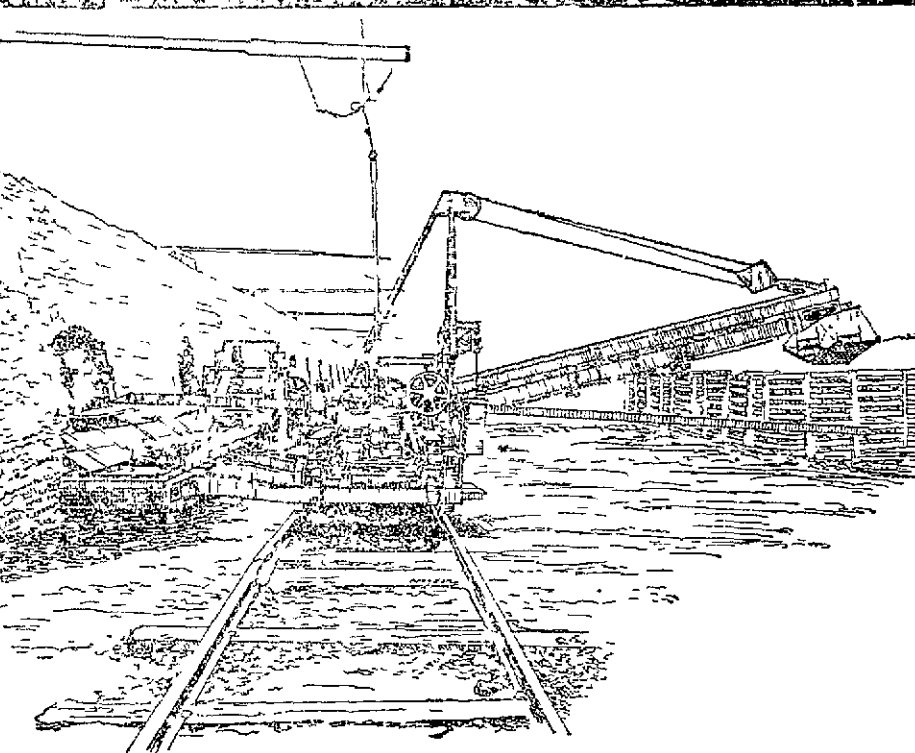
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